WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1854.

AMERICAN ORGAN.

ISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) AT THE CORNER OF LOUISIANA AVENUE AND

TENTH STREET, BY AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

JOSIAH MELVIN. Terms.

DAILY PAPER, 10 CENTS A WEEK, OR \$5 A YEAR; WEEKLY PAPER, \$2 A YEAR, In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

me square one week.
me square one month
me square three months.
Ten lines, or less, make a square.
Tel Cards of two lines, yearly, five dollars.

The following preamble and resoluti adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubt-less be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country,

Whereas, a public meeting of citizens of Washington was held at Carusi's Saloon, on the 19th instant, upon a call made in and approved by the Executive organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions said to have been adopted at that meeting, and in the speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent adjourned meeting, are now spread before the public eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred presses, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patriotism, assail principles dear to the American heart and necessary to the safety of the constitution and to the peace and presperity of our country; and whereas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public employment such officeholders as entertain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless prescription of both Whigs and Democrats for an honest difference of opinion: therefore—

whole American system, to whose overthrow they are solemnly devoted.

Resolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequeathed to us by the fathers of the republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious attacks upon our liberries as well as all open assaults; and that we view with indignation and alarm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognised exponents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, subversive of our republican institutions, which constitute aggressions of such a character that, if not now resisted, will lead, at no distant day, to the overthrow of the American Constitution and the complete establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That while, in the past political divisions of the country, as Whigs and Democrats, we have struggled in honest conflict over contested principles and measures, all of which are now acttled, yet in

ciple of a separation of Church and State—in which principle many American Catholics sincerely concur, while on the other hand, the Papal Church abroad openly, and always, and everywhere maintains the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical authority, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruinous effects of which, in the one, are seen in countless emigrants flying from its tyramy and misory to our own happy land, and in the other, in the ignorance and poverty of the masses, in the weath and vices of the clergy, and in the coaseless insurrections, massearces, and proverbail matability of our Southern sister Republics.

Revoleed, That upon these principles we appeal from the opinions, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and, although we might infer they are an exponent of executive feelings, from the official positions of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still hope that the President, who alone has the power, will arrest the proserption already begun of faithful office-holders, both Democrats and Whigs, for daring to entertain American and Protestant sentiments, and will reject the mercenary suggestion urged upon him by the fourth resolution of the meeting fast week, as a covert scheme to gratify the appetite of office-seekers at the expense of many who exclouely and efficiently aided in his elevation to power, and whose removal under existing circumstances will fix an indebible stain upon him as a man and as the President of the United States.

Revoleed, That having seen the denunciations that almost daily issue from certain presses against the "fusionists" of the North, who are denounced as absorbed in "the traitorous factions" which distract those States, by which they are one after another being placed in opposition to the administration, we were astonished to hear the pressing invition in the scord resolution of our opponents to men of all political opinions, without regard to their "political antecedents," to form a "fus

SUITABLE for Presents.—At Lammond's, Seventh street, can be found a large collection of Fancy Notions and Toys. nov 13—cost

W HO Wants a cheap Lot?—For sale for \$250, a lot containing 1,175 square feet, situated fit New York avenue, between 4th and 5th sts.

J. F. HODGSON,

No. 405, 7th street, bot. H and I.

PROSPECTUS

"AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weekly Poper, to be published in Wash-ington City, D. C., by AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

The publication will commence on the 18th day of November daily, and on the 20th weekly.

A cush capital, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential gentlemen; and we are insured a daily circulation surpassing that of any paper now published in Washington city. The number of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with many thousand; and that a year will not transpire before our weekly list will be swelled to more than one hundred thousand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where prominent men of all parties periodically sejourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one

periodically sojourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the oragan of the American party; and if the most untiring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Oryan is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Natice American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

tion, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The perfectation of American presence is our obsert, American results of motion, and the American process part our consistent is thus defined. We shall advocate such negative as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American party, and the advocate of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppose any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall approve what we think is right and condemn what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to premise the rights or wound the feelings of the citics of

Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States. So far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the institution of slavery belongs exclusively to those States in chich it exists. Each of the States, for itself, has the sole and exclusive right to determine whether or not slavery shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all adjustions of the question of slavery, either in Congress or out of it.

The "American Organs" will advocate the free and untrammelled exercise of the rights of conscience, on all questions connected with religious faith; but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, oppose foreign domination over American cissees, from whatever quarter it may approach, and as well in matters ecclesiastical as in matters political.

A synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during each session will be from day to day presented.

General and local news will be gathered and published, in order that our patrons may have a general knowledge of passing events.

The daily paper will be published every afternoon, (except Sundays,) and delivered to subscribers at 10 cents per week, or mailed to subscribers at 85 per year, payable in advance.

The weekly paper will be published every Monday morning, at 23 per year to single subscribers, payable in advance. Clubs of ten or more will be furnished at \$1.00 each per year, (if sent to any one post office,) payable in advance. Clubs of ten or more will be furnished at \$1.00 each per year, (if sent to any one post office,) payable in advance.

Advertising is solicited, at the usual rates; and, as the Organ will have an extensive fireulation, it will afford the most desirable medium in this respect.

Subsc

ILL give particular and prompt attention claims against the Departments of the Go

claims against the representation of the purchase and sale of We will also attend to the purchase and sale of fical Estate, the renting of Houses, and the collection of rents, the beation of Land Warrants and Scrip, and all other business appertaining to that of General

or reass, the receasion of Land Warrants and Scripand all other business appertaining to that of General Agents.

We have obtained the services of French S. Evans, as adviser, who was many years a clerk in the Pension Office, and who has also been connected with other branches of the government.

We will give the highest cash prices for Land Warrants and Virginia Scrip.

We have for sale, on liberal terms, 25 building lots, each 125 feet deep, and 30 feet front, situated on B and C streets, between Ninth and Tenth streets, east of the Capitol.

These lots are very valuable, and, from the rapid improvements going forward on Capitol Hill, and the increase of population just in this neighborhood, they must become more and more valuable every year. Young men with small means would do well to invest their money in the purchase of these lots.

We also have for sale some very valuable property building lots in Chicago, Illinois, which we will sell to great advantage to the purchaser.

This property will doubtless make to the purchaser one hundred per cent, upon the amount invested, in the course of two years.

Also, 1,000 acres of fine land in Illinois, lying within 38 miles of St. Louis.

WILLIAM T. SMITHSON & Co.

McClelland, Scruggs & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Francis & Walton. Ayres & Hamilton, Cyrus H. McCormick. Chicago, Ill. A. S. Lee, William Bell, Tinsley, Tardy, & Co. Mosby & Speed, William B. Roane, Major James Garland, E. D. Christian, Rev. John Early. Lynchburg, Va. Hon, W. L. Goggin Hon. Paulus Powell, Hon. Thos. S. Bocock.

nov 13—1m

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

TO CLAIMANTS.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre-emption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and the confirmation by Congress of grants and claims to lands; claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the peasession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows, and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands, as well those against the State of Virginia as against the United States; all claims growing out of contracts with the government, for damages austained in consequence of the action or conduct of the government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public offices which may require the aid of an agent or attorney. His charges will be moderate, and depending upon the amount of the claim and the extent of the service.

Mr. F. A. Dixens is known to most of those who have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have compied any public attention at Washington.

All letters must be post paid.

All letters must be post paid.

AND and General Agency Office, "CoLambia Place," Seventh street, Washington,
D. C.—Claims for Bounty Land, applications for
Pension by the widows and minor heirs of soldiers killed (or who died) in the United States
service in any war since 1700, (including the Florida
and other Indian wars, the war of 1812, and the late
war with Mexico;) applications for Pension by the
widows and heirs of all Revolutionary soldiers;
Money Claims against the various Departments of
the Government and before Congress; and claims
for extra pay for Army and Navy in California and
Oregon from 1846 to 1852, prosecuted by
F. K. HASSLER, General Agent.

N. B.—Land Warrants and Land Scrip bought and

N. B.—Land Warrants and Land Scrip bought and nov 13—tf

GILMANS' Hair Dye has made its ap-Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington c

Soap Dentifrice is warranted to be the best preparation for cleaning the teeth amouth, for purifying the breath, hardening the gui and preventing decay, now extant. It contains acid or gritty substances, nor is in any way injous. Price 25 cents per jar.

For sale at J. B. MOORE'S, Chemist,

Penn. avenue, opposite Se nov 13-3teo

TOVES, TIN-WARE, JAPAN-WARE, No. 405, Seventh street, between H and LThe public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has on hand a full assortment of Stoves, Tin-ware,
Japan-ware, and fancy articles pertaining to his line
of business. He requests the citizens of the Northern
Liberties to give him a call, and to examine his stock,
believing that, if they shall do so, they will not go
elsewhere to make their purchases.

Repairing, in his branch of business, neatly and
promptly attended to.
nov 13—1m J. F. HODGSON.

To Furnish a House Complete,

To Furnish a House Complete,

CALL at DONN, BRO. & Co.'s Ninth
street, five doors north of Clagett & Co., Nos.
492, 494, and 495, where will be found in our four
large sales rooms, the most various ane complete
stock of Housekeeping Goods in the United States, in
one stors, to which additions are constantly made of
everything that is new and convenient. Housekeepers and those who are about commencing may rest asaured of inding the goods as cheap as elsewhere,
with a great-saving of time, trouble, and vexation of
dealing in many stores.

All goods warranted as represented, and delivered
to any part of the District free of expense.

We note the heading of what we keep:

FOR PARLORS.

Sofas, Divans, Lounges, arm Bockers, Gothic Par-

FOR PARLORS.

Sofias, Divans, Lounges, arm Rockers, Gothic Parlor Chairs, of rose, walnut, and mabogany, covered with bair, plush, breestelle, damask, or chintz, or is white, for those furnishing their own covers.

Tables of every kind and description, Piano Stools What-not, Mirrors of the largest size to the smallest Bracket Tables, &c.

DINING ROOM.

Extension and plain Tables, Sideboards, Chairs CHAMBER SETS.

CHAMBER SETS.

Painted or imitation, of the various woods—walnut
malogany, and cherry, in sets or detached pieces
Beds; Mattresses, of hair, cotton, and shuck; Pillow;
and Boisters; Feathers in sacks.

PLATED GOODS ON ALBATA.

Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Baskets, Castors, Waiters
Tea Sets, &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA.
In dinner, tes, and chamber sets, or in detached picces in fancy G. B. or white.
Edwards's white Stone Ware, in sets or detached.
Edwards's white Stone Ware, in sets or detached.
Glass Ware, pressed and cut, a full assortment.
Cutlery, from the best manufacturers.
Lamps, Fancy Goods, Wood Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Clocks, Japanned Goods, Block Tin, common Tin Ware, Children's Toys, and everything appertaining to a well furnished kitchen (the foundation of good bouselessping) may be found in our store, &c.
Call and see our stock, and get a catalogue, and it will assist new house housekeepers in selecting what is necessary for making their homes comfortable. Remember the stores No. 492, 494, and 496.
Ninth street, five doors north of Pennsylvania avenue. nov 13—Imcodif

DONN, BRO, & CO. BRIGGS, HALL & CO., Engineers and General Machinists, corner of Virginis avenue and Ninth atreet west, Washington, District of Co-lumbia, nov 13—1y AN ADDRESS

To the Citizens of the United States by the Missouri Native American Association, presented by Vespasian Ellis, Esq., President of the Association, and Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to prepare the same, and adopted in a general meeting of said Association, February 5, 1841. [CONCLUDED.]

But, connected with the question now under consideration, we will advert to the recently syowed constitutional power of a State to con-

avowed constitutional power of a State to confer the right of suffrage upon unnaturalized foreigners. We are at a loss to imagine the grounds upon which the assumed power rests. We have discussed the point, and we hope placed it beyond all cavil, that the power to naturalize foreigners dwells only in Congress. The right of free suffrage is the most exalted privilege of citizenship. In almost all civilized countries, alien friends are permitted to hold property. In some countries this permission or allowance is more, in others less limited. In most of the States of this Union, property may be held and transmitted by aliens, This permission by a State to aliens does not affect the rights or interests of other States. No objection can with propriety be made by any State, or by Congress, to whatever provisions the legislatures of other States may enact on this subject. Free negroes and mulattoes, transient persons, females, criminals, all are allowed the privilege of holding and enjoying property in every State in the Union;—nor can Congress abridge this right, for it has no jurisdiction over such internal regulations of any State as do not interfers with the exercise of the powers granted to Congress. Whilst, therefore, by naturalizing foreigners, Congress (if no conditions are annexed) places them on a footing with native citizens, it cannot control the exercise of privileges granted by a State to foreigners, not naturalized, which do not fall within the scope of its delegated powers.

But we have already seen that the main reason which operated to induce the grant of exclusive power to Congress over the question of naturalization—was them political power in any State wherein they might choose to reside. This evil was intended to be remedied by conferring this exclusive power of naturalization upon Congress. But if the right to make voters of those foreigners who have not been made citizens be allowed to an individual State, of what use is this congressional power of naturalization—to what purposes can it be appl

pose the same division of the votes of native and naturalized citizens to exist in the different counties of that State in the election of memcounties of that State in the election of mem-bers to the State Legislature, would not the Le-gislature be composed of the representatives of aliens? And would not Senators to Con-gress from Illinois be indirectly elected by aliens? Have not all the States of this Union a direct interest in this question? Is not this in substance the identical evil intended to be remedied by conferring on Congress the exclu-sive power of naturalizing foreigners? Will any man, who is not utterly reckless of his reputation as a constitutional lawyer, pre-tend for one moment to sanction so preposter-

reputation as a constitutional lawyer, pre-tend for one moment to sanction so preposter-ous a claim as that of a State to make voters of aliens? Who are citizens, and who are voters? Citizens are all freemen born in the United States, and all foreigners naturalized by our congressional laws;—voters are those portions of citizens who by the constitutions of the respective States participate in the exercise of sovereignty. A citizen of any one State is entitled to the rights of a citizen in all the United States; but a voter in one State is not ipse facto entitled to be a voter in another State All voters must necessarily be citizens, because the right of suffrage is the highest right of a citizen; but all citizens are not therefore voters, because particular qualifications are required in citizens for the exercise of this exalted privi

lege.

The ordinary rights of citizenship do not therefore necessarily include the right of suffrage, though the exercise of the right of suffrage implies unqualified citizenship. If a Virginian or Kentuckian removes to Missouri, he becomes a citizen of Missouri the first moment he sattles himself or our self, but he inset. frage implies unqualified citizonship. If a Virginian or Kentuckian removes to Missouri, he becomes a citizen of Missouri the first moment he settles himself on our soil; but he is not a voter till after one year's residence. If a Georgian crosses the line and settles himself in South Caroliua, he at once becomes a citizen of that State, but he is not a voter till he has resided there two years. Yet for all other purposes he has all the rights of citizenship. He can hold and transmit property, sue and be sued, and is protected by the laws in his person and liberty. The difference between citizens and voters is made still more manifest, and the propriety of the distinctions we have stated more apparent, by reference to the different Qualifications required in the different States, to constitute voters. An examination of the several State constitutions will exhibit this question in its proper light. In some of the States the citizen must have resided within their limits one year, and in others two years to be a voter. In some of them he must possess a specified amount of property, and in others he must have paid a tax, and in some few States he must have all these qualifications to entitle him to vote.

If it should be pretended that because the terms "inhabitants" and "persons" are sometimes used in the State constitutions, instead of "citizens" there is an argument deducible from this fact in favor of the power we are combatting, we answer, that no matter which of these terms is used, it is perfectly clear and incontestable, that no persons whatever, save natives, can claim or enjoy any political power in any of these systems, without naturalization, under the laws of Congress. The principles which we discussed in another part of this address, touching this position, establish it beyond the possibility of refutation. No State then can constitutionally transform allens into voters. They must first be made citizens by naturalization. Our purposes cannot be thwarted by such means. But it may be asken, what remedy

Each house shall be the judge of the elec-

"Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." A contested election in either house of Congress, if a proper case is made, will probably put an end to so outrageous and palpable a violation of the constitution.

We proceed fourthly to answer the objection to our principles, that if foreigners residing amongst us are taxed without being allowed the right of suffrage, it would be a violation of the assumed axiom; that taxation and representation should be inseparable, and that no man should be taxed without his consent. However just this principle may be regarded as a general rule in governments, there would always be numberless exceptions to its application in practice. There are but one or two States in this Union whose constitutions could possibly be so construed as to admit females to the polls, and yet in all the States the property of femmes sole is taxed in like manner as the property of males. There are ten females in the city and county of St. Louis whose aggregate property pays a larger amount of taxes than is paid by five hundred males of the same city and county, who voted at the last November election for President! Nay, more, there are hundreds of persons whose names are on the polls of that election and who have not so far as it appears ever paid one cent of taxes in their lives! Now let it be remembered. are hundreds of persons whose names are on the pells of that election and who have not so far as it appears ever paid one cent of taxes in their lives! Now, let it be remembered, we are not complaining of this state of things, but refer to it a plain and direct violation by law of that principle, which we are charged with proposing to violate. This same principle is palpably violated in taxing the property of minors, negroes, and non-residents, and of foreigners during their residence of five years anterior to their naturalization. But it will be answered that "expediency" regulates the exclusion of such persons from the polls. To this we might reply—that though "expediency" forbids their approach to the polls, this cherished axiom, of the inseparability of taxation and representation, if true, equally forbids the levying of taxes on their property. We suppose, however, that "expediency" again steps in, and lays the tax! But suppose that, as a general rule, all males who pay taxes should be admitted to the polls upon the axiom we are considering? ought not the converse of the proposition to be adopted, and all males be excluded who pay no taxes? If the payment of taxes were the basis of the right of suffrage this would surely be correct.

Again: If "taxation and representation are frage this would surely be correct.

frage this would surely be correct.

Again: If "taxation and representation are inseparable, and should go hand in hand," (as has been maintained,) would it not follow that they should exist in due proportions? Does not this principle require (for example) that a county paying ten thousand dollars in taxes, should have ten representatives, where the county paying one thousand, has one representative? Well, then, follow out the doctrine, and you are unavoidably led to this result, that he who pays a tax of ten dollars should have ten votes, where the man who pays one dollar should have one vote! But our opponents would say, this is a monstrous aristocracy! Gentlemen so say we, and this is your doctrine, not ours! We say that this axiom has been abandoned in the formation of our federal and State constitutions. We do axiom has been abandoned in the formation of our federal and State constitutions. We do not say that such a rule would be unjust, nor do we say that our forefathers unjustly com-plained that they were taxed without their consent by the British Parliament. We agree that it would seem to be correct and just to follow such a rule to a limited extent, but as there must necessarily be many excentions to follow such a rule to a limited extent, out as there must necessarily be many exceptions to the rule if adopted, and as "expediency" must be the basis of these exceptions, we know of no reason why our proposition may not rest on this "expediency." By reference to the constitution of Missouri, it will be found that

the basis is mixed, and depends upon a com-bined ratio of persons and taxation. In some of the States it is apportioned to counties, ir-respective of population or taxation. But in no State does taxation form the basis of repre-sentation in both branches, and in only four no State does taxation form the basis of repre-sentation in both branches, and in only four States is any regard paid to taxation, in the apportionment of representatives in either branch of the State legislatures. To what ex-tent, therefore, this favorite axion of our op-ponents prevails, or has been abandoned in the several States, all can see and judge for them-selves. It is sufficient for our purpose how. several States, all can see and judge for themselves. It is sufficient for our purpose, however, to show that it is not the basis in that
government under which we live. As to the
"consent of the governed," is it not manifest
that those who immigrate hither by our permission, have no right to complain of whatever conditions we may prescribe upon admitting them into the country? and that they
impliedly consent by immigration to submit to
such laws as we may enact? But let us examine the question whether it is right and
proper to tax the property of foreigners, without allowing them to vote.

out allowing them to vote.

We have already shown that the payment of taxes is not the basis of the right of suffrage. If it were, we would not only be bound, upon principle, to admit all to the polls who pay taxes, male and female, white and black, native taxes, stale and female, white and black, native and foreigner, and to exclude such from the polls as failed to pay taxes, but, to be consist-ent, we would be also bound to give each tax payer an influence in the government propor-tioned to the amount of taxes he might pay. This would be justly regarded as an odious ar-istocracy; and yet, this would be the legitimate consequence of establishing this basis, advo-cated by our opponents. But is it right and proper to tax the foreigner, and not allow him to vote? Is it right to tax femmes sole, color-ed persons, orphans, lunatics, non-resident land-holders, and unnaturalized foreigners? Is it holders, and unnaturalized foreigners? Is it right to tax immigrants from other States who have not resided here twelve months? When our opponents shall have given a satisfactory answer to these questions, they will need no answer to the question they propound to us. But we will answer it. The regulation and pro-tection of the rights of the holders of property to its enjoyment form one of the main pur-But we will answer it. The regulation and protection of the rights of the holders of property to its enjoyment, form one of the main purposes of government. To effect this purpose, legislatures are convened, courts are established, and judges are commissioned. Each individual is interested in this regulation and protection, in proportion to the value of his or her estate. Hence, all property is taxed, to support that government which affords this protection. It is of no importance by whom it is held, whether by males or females, whites or blacks, adults or minors, the same or the insane, residents or non-residents, natives or foreigners. Taxation, in proportion to its value, is the price paid by all property for the protection guaranteed to it by

our laws. Surely, then, a foreigner, whose property is under the protection of our laws, and to whom our courts of justice are open for a redress of wrongs he may suffer, and the enforcement of rights he may acquire, should not expect an exemption of his estate from its proportionate share of a charge, which is incurred for the common protection of the property of all the members of the community in which he dwells.

But, fifthly, it is argued that because some foreigners aided us in acquiring our independence, therefore, all foreigners are entitled to enjoy the privileges thus acquired. We quote from the address of the president of this association, delivered on the 11th of December last, the following remarks upon this recognition.

the address of the president of this association, delivered on the 11th of December last, the following remarks upon this proposition:

"A sufficient answer to this argument is found in the fact, that all such foreigners as were in the service of the colonies, and chose to remain in the country, were naturalized by an act of Congress. If this argument, however, is designed to embrace all the countrymen of those who were in the armies of the colonies, it is respectfully suggested that it is a 'two-edged sword,' and cuts both ways; for surely, if the countrymen of those who fought for us, are to participate with us, then on the same principle, the countrymen of those who fought against us, must be excluded! Were there not men of all nations in the armies of the British king? And were there not thousands of them hired and paid, who owed no allegiance to George III? Did not England, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany, each and all send out their mercenary troops, to aid in strangling the giant in his cradle? How, then, in the name of justice, can this argument prevail against us? It is true, that the country of Lalayette furnished us with men, and arms, and ships of war!» A braver, purer, nobler spirit never dwelt in clay! But the motives of his king have never been mistaken or misunderstood by any American of ordinary intellect. France and England—to free America was to take from the British king the brightest jewel in his crown! Did the love of liberty prompt the King of France to send us succor? He had an ample field at home for the develope. This argument that foreigners aided in our struggle for independence, is too ridiculous to be seriously treated."

In addition to the above however we may add that the services performed by those foreigners.

In addition to the above however we may add that the services performed by those foreigners who were in the armies of the colonies were who were in the armies of the colonies were personal, not national, and the reward or pay belonged to the individuals who rendered the service. The pretension that all the countrymen of Montgomery, DeKalb and Kosciusko, have a claim to the benefit of their devotion to liberty, is about as just as would be the claims of these countrymen of theirs, to divide the private estates of these heroes! Far be it from us however to show increditing to the descenprivate estates of these heroes! Far be it from us, however, to show ingratitude to the descendants of any foreigner who fought for our independence. We would most willingly admit all such, at once, to the rights of citizenship. But where are they? With few exceptions, they are now Americans. Did those who fought on the side of liberty, for liberty's sake, return to their native lands? Not one in ten of them. But as there are some of our countrymen who may be inclined to place a higher estimate upon the motives of those foreign officers and soldiers, generally, who fought in our ranks, than truth will justify, we subjoin a letter from the immortal Washington to a member of the Continental Congress which presents this matter in its proper light. The opinions of Washington will surely be regarded as high authority. We ask you to read and weigh them. The letter is copied from Sparks's life of Morris, vol. I, page 172.

"White Plants, July 24, 1778.

the rule if adopted, and as "expediency" must be the basis of these exceptions, we know of no reason why our proposition may not rest on this "expediency." By reference to the constitution of Missouri, it will be found that representation is apportioned to counties according to the number of "free white male inhabitants," and not in proportion to the amount of taxes paid. "Taxation and representation" therefore, instead of being "inseparable," are actually and effectually separated here.

Free white male persons, and not property, form the basis of our representation. Persons, and not property, form the basis also of representation in the popular branch of Congress under the Federal Constitution. In some of the States the rule is different. In a majority of the States however, population is the basis exclusively. In two of the States only taxation is the basis of representation in one legislative branch. In two of the States the basis is mixed, and depends upon a com-

that is the driving of all our own officers out of the service, and throwing not only your army but your military councils entirely into the hands of foreigners.

The officers, my dear sir, on whom you must depend for the defence of this cause, and who, from length of service, their connexions, property, and, in behalf of many, I may add military merit, will not submit much, if any, longer to the unnatural promotion of men over them, who have nothing more than a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition, and a perseverance in application not to be resisted but by uncommon firmness, to support their pretensions. Men, who, in the first instance, tell you they wish for nothing more than the honor of serving in so glorious a cause as volunteers, the next day solicit rank without pay, the day following want money advanced them; and in the course of a week, want further promotion, and are not satisfied with anything you can do for them.

"When I speak of officers not submitting to these appointments, let me be understood to mean, that they have no more doubt of their right to resign, when they think themselves aggrieved, than they have of a power in Congress to appoint. Both being granted, theu, the expediency and policy of the measure remain to be considered, and whether it is consistent with justice or prudence to promote these military fortune hunters, at the hazard of your army. They may be divided into three classes, viz: mere adventurers without recommendation, or recommended by personal glory; or mere spies, who are sent here to obtain a thorough knowledge of our situation and circunstances, in the execution of which, I am persuaded, some of them are faithful emissaries, as I do not believe a single matter escapes unnoticed, or unadvised at a foreign court.

"I could say a great deal on this subject, but will add nothing at present. I am led to give you this trouble at this time, by a very handsome ecrificate showed me yesterday in favor of Mr. Neuvile, written (I believe) by himself, and subscribed by